

colored people are being murdered and destroyed by white people who fear neither God, nor man nor the devil.

Rev. Mr. Sasse spoke a few words. He said he was not present to make a speech, but to join them in prayer to Almighty God. Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Christian Church, next spoke. He said he did not believe that the colored people's race should be kept down. He was led to believe the contrary, as the race had made and was now making wonderful progress.

W. W. Christie, who next spoke, was of the opinion that the negro problem would be solved when the white man treated him fairly. He said that in this country the colored man could enjoy the same rights as white citizens. "We ask nothing more," said the speaker, "and we will be satisfied with nothing less."

Dr. S. A. Elbert, who was next called upon, spoke as follows: "I have great confidence in prayer. Man and boy, I have been praying for this country for years. I am heartily in sympathy with this meeting. I believe there will good result from this meeting here as prayers to Almighty God. I believe it will, in fact, be a blessing to this country unless colored men could enjoy the same rights as white citizens. 'We ask nothing more,' said the speaker, 'and we will be satisfied with nothing less.'"

As Mr. Christie said, there is one law for the white man and another for the black man. This is a lamentable condition of things. There is something wrong somewhere. If the Constitution of the United States is not sufficient to protect every one of her citizens, it should be changed immediately. I am not responsible for being here, but I am here, and I am here to say, as much as a foreigner here as we trace the Anglo-Saxon back and you will find him a savage. What has he to boast of except a little more time and health, been doing great deal of confidence in Myron W. Reed's saying that death and time will bring all things right. Let us continue to pray, but let us not let any other power come into our power to help our brethren in the Southern country. Let us hasten these results so that we can be as free standing in this country as in any other part of this globe. [Applause.]

The committee on resolutions, through its secretary, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, it is a matter of history that thousands of colored men have been put to death in the South without process of law within the last twenty years, and without any sign of abatement in the present day, and whereas, the general government is powerless in the matter, and unable to come to the rescue of the race, its lamentable surroundings, therefore, be it

Resolved, in the sense of the people here assembled that the best advice we have is to brethren of the South is to seek through the avenues of emigration and change of habitation that release and relief which is so readily refused to extend; and be it further

Resolved, in pursuance of this advice, that we hereby pledge ourselves to render all assistance within our power, in all honorable, lawful ways, to the end that new homes, new avenues, new surroundings may be vouchsafed to our persecuted brethren of the South in those sections of our common country where murder of black men is not a crime, where law and order are a fact, and where fair and even justice is meted out to all alike. And be it further

Resolved, that we believe that the indifference of society to those great fundamental principles of morality, righteousness and justice, which are the basis of all progress and prosperity, are now confronted by a rising tide of moral force, a force that will ultimately supplant the criminal indifference with tolerance and justice, invoking the favor of Almighty God and asking the approbation of all men to these our views, we do at the same time ask the pupils of all denominations and all races everywhere to give us their sympathy and aid, and that we will be done and right have a hearing.

Resolved, that we hope to see such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will enable the citizen to go to any part of the country at home, as well as abroad.

On motion of George L. Knox, the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Following this, speeches were made by Dr. Perry, Richard W. Thompson and others. The services of the day, taken in their entirety, were deemed by the audience to have been a more significant meeting than anything that has engaged the attention of the race for some time. The agitation, thus begun, is not to end with yesterday's meeting, but is to be continued in the churches.

What the Colored People of Vincennes Think.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 31.—Meetings were held by the colored people here to-day denouncing the outrages perpetrated upon the colored people of the South. To-night, at a mass-meeting held at the A. M. E. Church, a strong set of resolutions denouncing the outrages against the colored people was adopted. The resolution placing President Harrison on record as a champion of the rights of the colored people evoked storms of applause. It reads:

Resolved, That in the attitude of Indiana's illustrious son, the chief magistrate of the Nation, Benjamin Harrison, who has been elected to the highest office in the land, we feel that the American revolution, of which Washington was the chosen instrument of Providence, for which he gave his life, and for which he loved and illustrious son, Benjamin Harrison, may be the instrument in the hands of God to deliver our people from the cruel and inhuman condition which has become almost intolerable, and be the means of elevating them to a higher standard of political and civil manhood.

Seymour Colored People Protest.

SEYMOUR, Ind., May 31.—The colored people of this place assembled to-day to make a formal protest against the recent Southern outrages on negroes. The President and Congress of the United States were appealed to in behalf of the defenseless colored race to investigate its grievances and take prompt steps for ameliorating the condition of the colored man. Resolutions were passed praying that the legislatures of certain Southern States cease to frame enactments discriminating against the negro and grant him his full civil rights. The acts of colored criminals was by no means condoned, but the white race was asked to extend the same legal rights to a colored prisoner as to a white man. It was the sense of the meeting that the colored man should no longer live almost exclusively in the South, but should emigrate to other and more inviting portions of the country and strive with his white brothers to become good and worthy citizens. In conclusion the resolutions read:

This meeting believes that under the circumstances President Harrison has done all within his power to secure the colored man the enjoyment of their rights; therefore we pray to be understood as reaffirming our adherence to the doctrine and principles of that party which has been true to us.

It was ordered that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the President and to the Governors of the Southern States.

Proof of It.

Colonel Ingersoll favors Gresham as the Republican presidential candidate. People will now believe what Ingersoll said about not having read a newspaper for three months.

## RESULTS OF THE BIG FLOOD

A Great Deal of Territory Inundated and Much Property Destroyed.

White River and Fall Creek on the Rampage—One Death Results from the Flood—About the Atlas Works—Incidents.

Never since the flood of 1883 has this city seen so much water floating in the streets, rivers, creeks, canals and the adjacent country as has been doing damage since 11 o'clock Monday night up almost to the present time. No stream has been able to contain all of the water poured into it, and the lower districts through which water courses trend have been inundated. It is a question which of the two elements inspires the most dread—fire or water. It was with the greatest alarm and distress that those who live along Pogue's run and Fall creek watched the rising tide creep up to their door steps, and even further, until they were forced to abandon their homes to the will of the water. The outlook along Fall creek



to the northwest of the city smacked strongly of the marine. The levee along the south bank stood the test and kept the water back all day yesterday. Where the National road crosses this creek there is a gap in the north bulwark, made in 1883, that has never since been repaired. Through this the waters flowed all day until the north district, as far as the North Indianapolis railroad, where the colored settlement is located, was transformed from beautiful green pastures into a lake. Some of the houses of this little village have been for the present abandoned, as the water is nearly up to the windows, and the houses of their nearest neighbors whose heads are still above the waves. The creek, including these lakes along its banks, is in places from one to one and one-half miles wide. The bridges held their places through the worst, but probably could not have done so had the creek not expanded across the adjacent country in time to take some of the force of the current away.

The Rain-Fall.

The fall of rain on Monday and Monday night was not so great as it was terrible. The manner in which it came down, attended as it was with a glittering pageant of lightning, thunder peals and wind, added to the fury of the storm and clothed it in dread. 2.75 inches of water fell in twelve hours, which, for the time, is record of considerable note in this section



of the United States. One quarter of an inch of rain fell on Monday night in five minutes, but the storm at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was the most brilliant in its sight. It requires but the dark background of the night for the storm fairies to do their best work in presenting their strongest contrasts in sight and sound. This condition of scenic effect, aided by an occasional hurricane, can get all out of a storming rain in it. With scarcely any warning the rain fell Monday night like streams from a sprinkler's cart, followed by swirls of wind that drove in long sheets of water and averted the lightning bolts like torrid flames. The lightning's flashes followed each other in quick rounds, while volley upon volley of thunder rolled in upon the ears, and everything seemed to be one chaotic mass, where the storm furies rode and raced and fought to a finish. The larger downtown buildings were strained to a certain point by the winds and thunderous downpours.

White River on a Rampage.

White river is no longer a contemptible stream of mean proportions, fit for nothing but to breed disease. Yesterday it was on a rampage, but still confined within its banks in most places. Kingan & Co.'s huge oil tank, which holds about ten thousand barrels of oil, came near being carried down the stream by the rushing waters yesterday morning. The tank is set upon piles resting on a foundation of cinders and surrounded by a brick wall. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the force of the water washed the bed of cinders out, weakening the piles, which gave way and let the tank down on the wall, which was crushed by the weight, and the tank began rolling and tossing upon the water, gradually working out into the stream. House were threatened to the tank and stretched to the I. & St. L. bridge and the adjoining building, and prevented the water from carrying the tank down. The levee on the west side of the water back and protect the western suburbs.

Around the Atlas Works.

The overabundant rain-fall of Monday night converted all that portion of the city lying in the vicinity of the Atlas works into one great lake of muddy water. Pogue's run emptied into this territory all the water poured into it from the district stretching out northeast of the city. The State ditch, which never did drain, could not carry off the water poured down in such torrents upon this portion of the city, and it backed up into the low-lying districts south of the Belt railway and covered a number of families living in the railroad embankment. North of the railroad was the same thing—nothing but water everywhere, inside as well as outside the houses. A number of families living in the neighborhood had been compelled to beat a hasty retreat during the night, and yesterday morning a corps of men and boys were working around in the water up to their hips moving them out of the inundated houses.

Damage to County Bridges.

Considerable damage was done to the roads and bridges throughout the county by the floods. The principal bridges damaged were the one across Fall creek at North Indianapolis and one across the same stream on the Fall-creek gravel road. The County Commissioners visited these bridges yesterday and will have them repaired immediately. Small bridges and culverts suffered the greatest amount of damage. Nearly every one in the county was washed out and carried away, and the loss will reach into the thousands. Near Bell's East-side addition, along Crooked run, a great deal of rip-rap has been hauled to be used in making a road. About eight hundred wagon-loads of dirt was washed away and posts were scattered over all of that territory.

No Cause for Alarm.

Considerable uneasiness was caused last night by a rumor that the levee on Fall creek, in the vicinity of Mississippi street, had given way and the territory in that neighborhood inundated. Investigation proved that there was nothing in the rumor, and that the creek was falling.

Hard on the Mails.

The flooded northeast section of the city presented a serious difficulty in the collection of the mails. The last collection by wagons begins at 6 o'clock in the evening. Postman Shimer was sent out in the hard-

est of the storm Monday night, and by the time he reached the Atlas-engine works the streets were flowing half-deep. The latter part of his trip compelled him to stand in the water up to his waist while rescuing the mails from the boxes.

Conservation Created.

A twenty-four-inch main in the water-works system, located at the gallery pumping station, was washed out yesterday morning and the users of the company's water throughout the city at 11 o'clock suddenly found that the hydrants were dry. There was great excitement in thousands of households, for Memorial day had just passed and the city was in a state of great excitement. Housekeepers were likewise greatly annoyed. Chief Webster was somewhat nervous from fear that the fire would not be put out, and the department would be left to fight with the resources of the cisterns, many of which are old and no doubt but partially filled. The water company ordered the mains from this gallery to be shut down, and the pumping station on West Washington street was put to work to supply the whole city. By 1 o'clock the pipes were full again, and the danger and annoyance passed away together.

Carl Weaver Drowned.

One death has thus far been reported as the result of the flood. Carl Weaver, the little seven-year-old son of contractor Weaver, was standing on the bank of Fall creek, near the city, and after looking over the water he stepped into the center of the stream and drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The body has not yet been recovered, although undertaker Gorton, with a force of men, has been searching for it since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Last night the search was given up for awhile.

Not Carried Away.

The Dickson storage-house bridge was not washed out, as reported yesterday morning. It is a substantial bridge, and leaves more space for water to get through than any in that vicinity.

The River Rising.

At 9:30 last night the river was ten feet six inches above low-water mark at the pump-house, and rising at the rate of one inch per hour.

DIED FOR LOVE.

Rosie McIntyre Commits Suicide After a Lover's Quarrel.

Rosie McIntyre, an inmate of Lillie Waters's house, at 182 West Market street, committed suicide by taking morphine yesterday afternoon. The cause of the suicide was a quarrel with her lover. For the past six years the girl has been keeping company with George Moore, a railroad man, and yesterday afternoon she found Moore in the company of another girl. She upbraided him about it, and together they returned to the house where she was staying, and had some hot words. When Moore left she said to him: "You'll be sorry of this before the evening is over." At about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a neighbor noticed that she seemed to be sick. She was persuaded to go to bed, and Dr. Frank called and made an examination of the case and left, saying the girl would recover. But she continued to grow worse, and died at 10:30 last night. The deceased was a devoted wife and mother, and was twenty-two years of age. A telegram was sent to her parents, residing in Logansport, and they are expected to arrive in the morning. Fowler & Murphy were notified of the death, and removed the remains to their undertaking establishment on West Maryland street.

CENTURY CLUB BANQUET.

About Forty Members Meet at the Denison—Happy Speeches Made.

The annual banquet of the Century Club occurred last night at the Denison Hotel. About forty were present, including members and a few invited friends. With this feast the club closes its work for the season until next September. The tables were exquisitely decorated, and the spread was one of unusual magnificence. To the literary part of the programme was added a recitation by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. The addresses were all sparkling and pointed, those of Lucius B. Smith and Albert Kabb being the only ones of a serious nature. Mr. Swift talked about George Kipling, and Mr. Rabb discussed "The National Ties." Claude Matthews grew somewhat facetious on "The Blessings of a Campaign," and Allan Hendrickson solved the problem of "Southern Socialism." The subject of Linton A. Cox's address was, "Internationally Speaking." Jacob P. Dunn was last on programme with "I'll do it." An exceedingly happy vein was struck throughout the exercises that was very enjoyable.

His Work Finished.

Mr. Mahoney, the sculptor, has completed the work of restoring the models offered in the competition for the monument army astragal. He is engaged on no important work of his own at present, and left last evening for Cleveland for Mr. Brewster in work connected with the monument.

Burst Gas Main.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning the gas main of the Trust company which crosses Fall creek at Mississippi street burst from some unknown cause, and spouted a perfect geyser of water from the crack, nearly a half hour until the gas was turned off from this main.

Carriage-Makers' Union.

The Carriage-makers' Union is in a prosperous condition, and averages three new members every meeting. Nearly all the shops in the city are now unionized. The trade is fair and the members of the union are generally satisfied.

More About "Hoosiers."

Permit me to give my version of the origin of the word "Hoosier," in answer to the interrogatory of W. B. G. in the Journal of recent date. During the opening of the Louisville and Portland canal by the general government there were Kentuckians, Indians and many from the "Green Isle" who worked on the canal. Drinking and fighting, especially on Saturdays, were very common. Men used no weapons then, and the man who would even attempt to draw a weapon was branded as a coward. There were three brothers from Indiana, named Shuler, who were giants in strength. The hero of our story was named Aaron, six feet tall, weight two hundred pounds, with no superfluous flesh; a perfect Sullivan, an Irish pluck; and as there were no Queensberry rules by which they were governed in fighting, they fought in the most unorthodox manner, one Saturday afternoon there seemed to be a general engagement all along the line. The hero of our story was attracted by a large ring formed around some combatants, among whom were some of his friends. When he attempted to force his way into the ring the men were so densely packed that he could not enter. By the assistance of some friends on the outside of the fight, Aaron was able to get into the ring. The origin of "Hoosier" is the name of the Cincinnati papers dis-

missed this question very fully before the war, and while they did not fully agree as to the hero, they all agreed as the place.

J. H. THOMAS, JR., MOOREVILLE, Ind., May 30.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for Wednesday. WASHINGTON, May 31.—3 P. M.—For Indiana: Showers; cooler; south gales. For Illinois: Showers; fair; Thursday: slightly cooler; winds becoming northwest, increasing. For Ohio: Showers; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; south gales. The storm which yesterday extended in a trough of low pressure from Texas to Lake Superior has remained nearly stationary, increasing in intensity, a velocity of forty-eight miles being reported from Corpus Christi. Rains have fallen in this trough. A second storm has developed in Alberta. The clearing condition has remained nearly stationary off the Atlantic coast. A second clearing condition has moved from North Dakota to Minnesota, and a third has remained stationary off the north Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and Ohio valley. It has fallen in the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and the South-west and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Snow in Colorado.

Hugo, Col., May 31.—A heavy snow-storm prevailed at this place last evening, and during the night four inches of snow fell and covered the ground. It has turned very cold and has the appearance of snowing again to-night.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.

Time. Bar. Ther. W. H. Wind. Weather. Pre.

7 A. M. 29.97 69 58 S. East. Pt Cloudy 2.12

10 A. M. 29.91 60 58 S. East. Cloudy. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 87; minimum temperature, 63. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation of May 31:

Normal. 67 75 2.12

Mean. 67 75 2.12

Departure from normal. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

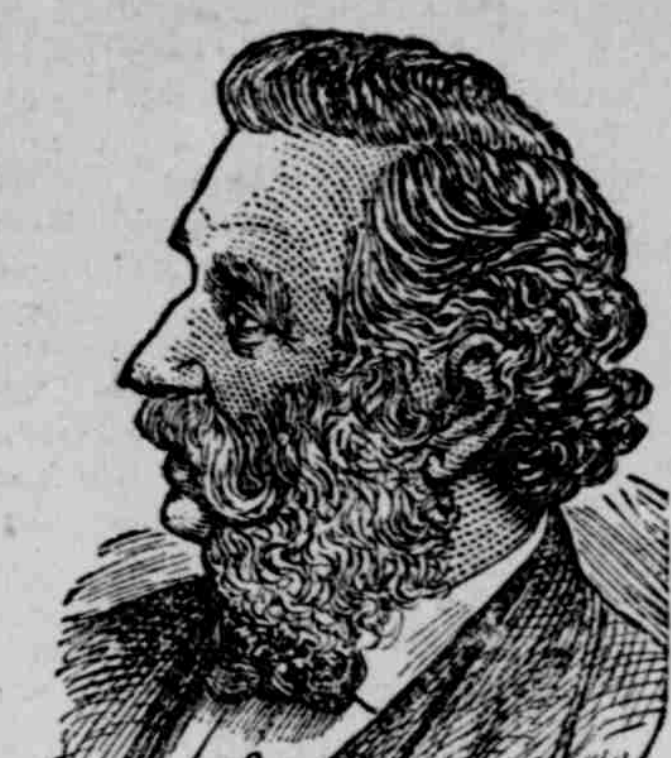
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. 0 0 0



Mr. S. G. Derry

Of Providence, R. I., Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Water-proof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

## HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms.

A Foul Mass of Sores,

swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratches, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in those years of agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk without crutches. I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife. I was finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and my scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, nearly two years I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills.

General Passenger Agent.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Via the Monon Route, to Minneapolis, Minn.

On account of the Republican national convention, tickets good going June 2 to 6, inclusive, and good returning until and including June 25, 1892.

Ticket office: 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.